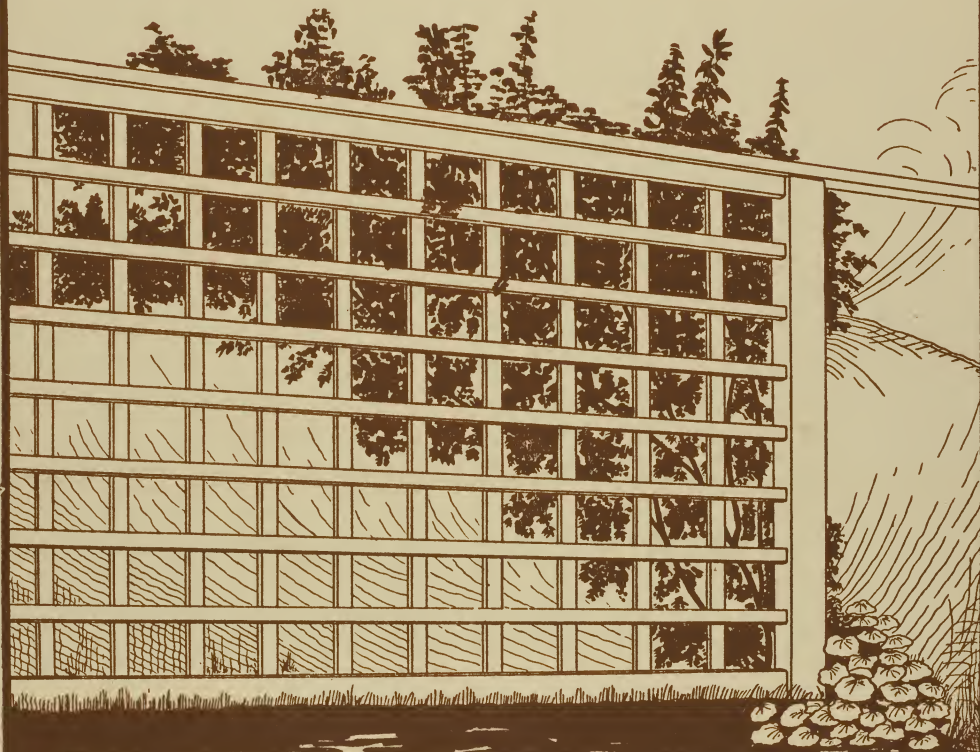


California Garden



IN THIS NUMBER

- The Rosecroft Collection of Begonias *By J. G. Woodcock*
In Our Elfin Woodlands . . . *By Ralph W. Sumner*
The Flower Garden - - - *By Mary Mathews*
The Vegetable Garden . . . *By Walter Birch*
Forgotten Flower Gardens . . . *By B. A. Reynolds*
Flowers of All Nations . . . *By G. R. Gorton*

AUGUST, 1920

TEN CENTS

F. A. BODE

Landscape Gardener

Two years general foreman
Exposition Grounds, 1913-14

Five years general foreman
City Park, 1915-20

Gardens and parks designed,
planted, maintained.

Insect and disease pests controlled.

Sprinkling systems installed.

I do tree blasting also

Prices reasonable—estimates
furnished.

R. No. 2, Box 528 San Diego

**RES. PHONE
HILCREST 664J**

**SALESYARD
1260 UNIV. AVE.**

READY NOW---

Bignonias or trumpet vines

CHERERE, best evergreen
Red Blossoms

VENUSCA, winter Bloomer
Orange Color

VIOLACAE, Spring Bloomer
Violet Color

MISS K. O. SESSIONS

No. 3 Car line—
Lewis and Stephens Streets

Phone, Main 1124

1201 Broadway, San Diego

OSBORN G. AUSTIN Beacon Hills Nursery

Landscape Architect and General Nurseryman

Grounds laid out Artistically—None too Large—None too Small

I carry the largest assortment of Nursery stock in the county, including Fruit Trees, Shade Trees, Shrubbery, Roses, Bedding Plants, Pot Plants, Ferns, Bulbs and other rare plants seldom seen. Full line of Seeds (Flower and Vegetable), Fertilizers, Soil, Leafmould, and Insecticides. In fact if you are unable to find what you want in my yard, it is doubtful you can find it elsewhere.

Information Cheerfully Given on All Plant Troubles.

The California Garden

*Published Monthly by the San Diego Floral Association
One Dollar per Year, Ten Cents per Copy*

Vol. 12

POINT LOMA, CALIFORNIA, AUGUST, 1920

No. 2

Efficiency In Our Gardens

During the past ten or fifteen years, much has been said and written about this efficiency thing—efficiency engineers have come into being, and have come into our offices and our factories and straightened us all out—or balled us all up. Anyway, they are with us, and there is much talk about lost motion, duplication of work and all the rest of it. Recently, say within less than half of that time, there have arisen psychologists to tell us whether we are subnormal, normal or abnormal, whether we are supermen or not men at all—having only the brain of a child. They examine—not our minds, but our mental processes, to ascribe motives or to determine why we are less efficient than we should be,—and to suggest a remedy.

It seems to us, as we meditatively chew our editorial pencil, that there is a field for that efficiency expert, and that psychologist fellow, to go with us over our gardens, and improve perhaps the arrangement or maybe our system of handling same—or possibly give us systems—sometimes we haven't any. Many of our gardens are only about 50% efficient, and some of us gardeners would only score about half that. What is the matter? Why is it that too often otherwise brainy men and women leave their gray matter in the house when they go out to work in their gardens? Probably the answer lies in the fact that the garden is closer to nature, and so,

unlike the factory, store or office, we think it ought to sort of run itself, with here and there somebody to start it going, turning it loose to make its own way in the world and then to come back after a while and wonder why the doggone thing won't grow, or why it is full of scale insects or aphids, or rust or mildew, or why it has an anaemic malnourished look like a sweatshop girl. Possibly if we had inquired whether it needed to be planted in sun or shade, heavy or light soil; needed much, little or no fertilizer, or whether being close to a big eucalyptus made any difference; or whether the judicious use of an insecticide was *au fait* things might have been different. Or perhaps it wouldn't have been out of the way to ascertain how much pruning it needs, and when and where, and so on until it is borne in upon us that even back yard gardening takes thought,—is not like playing the double nothing,—and the results are returned to us in proportion as we have expended not only energy but thought to the matter. And while we are trying to talk like an efficiency engineer, may we venture the suggestion that there are many opportunities to make our heads save our heels in the mere mechanical part of our garden work. If we do plan our work we can either have just as good a garden for much less effort, or more garden for the same effort we are now putting forth. Think it over.

The Rosecroft Collection of Begonias

By Fidella G. Woodcock

Whether tribute to the success of the flower is due to the plant itself or to the plant-grower who brings it out is a question in psychology that carries one to the point where reflexes work together from what they have to build upon, for plant construction, to serve a purpose is a pretty good combination of what nature, art, and taste can afford to produce a desired hybrid. In bringing the type to perfection the Rex begonia group in the Rosecroft lath house of Alfred D. Robinson of Point Loma, has been treated

in a way that shows that there is something to be told in how the beautiful leaf spreads its sensitized surface to light and makes its wonderful film, stencilled in so many forms with lines of constantly varying color; Emperor William with the stain of carnage most prominent and inefaceable; Lord Palmers-ton, President Carnot, not however a Rex; Sea Foam, Modestip, and Countess Louise Erdoedy, a special form of leaf rather unusual, with some others that one might enjoy the pleasure of determining for oneself.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

The plan of the lathhouse gives this group a slightly elevated position in a setting constructed upon nature's way of affording cool, moist and porous undersoil, well and perhaps regularly drained to reduce any tendency to stagnation from the decomposing pest that produces natural fertilizer. Above this is a stratum of rich loam, covered with sphagnum moss from under the Descanso oaks, a ton or more of forest earth brought by Mr. Robinson exclusively for the purpose of creating conditions to suit the temperament of his begonia plants.

And for the many strains of Rex there is a common character by which it can be determined from all the rest. The name "beefsteak geranium" was for many years its popular name and like folk-lore similes it had a reason for existence. Fleishy and succulent, there is a suggestiveness in the title. For as a store-house for plant-food like the gourd and like the cactus it holds a place between the two for drought resistance. But while doing well in endurance it does better, far better, than most house plants with the same amount of care. Most begonias will thrive with little sunshine and some charcoal water, in a well protected soil—tuberous or fibrous rooted.

This brings us to the consideration of seedlings. From the pod of a Viaude, one of the tuberous rooted begonias, enough individual plants were propagated to form the border of one of the walks where tall growing varieties such as fragrant *odorata-alba*, *Mme de Lesseps*, *fuchsiodes*, and *Corbeille de Feu*, "basket of fire", grow with *foliosa* to a height of four or five feet. The foliage of Viaude is remarkably strong in growth and outline and has a good clear color, and the flower, unlike some of the more fragile clusters, holds its own with the rest of the plant.

Seedling begonias are perhaps the most interesting as well as the most easily cultivated of any of the lath house subjects as they respond readily to a moderate amount of care. Up to a certain stage of growth the spring plant has much the appearance of *saxifraga sarmentosa*, the creeping *saxifraga*, used either as a ground cover in green-houses or as a potted plant for hanging baskets. Its very coarse and uninteresting hairy surfaces in juvenile forms are the preserving characters that give it such richness of color at maturity. In one large bed Mr. Robinson has planted more than a hundred seedlings about March 24 of the present year and expects a full blooming crop of the tuberous rooted seedlings for potting next December. Viaude is an excellent variety and is especially well adapted to potting purposes as all the tuberous kinds are when transplanted. Its success is parallel with that

of other rare developments at Rosecroft.

Begonia Lloydii at one time used in bedding is a form of *Begonia boliviensis* that on account of its heavy blooming as a bedder became better adapted to a mossy profusion of golden green sphagnum with a less rich soil and more of the aerial basket culture, being made over into a pendent type in London nurseries. Originally a ground form it is even a more desirable plant for wicker work holders. As it overhangs the hedge effect of tree-like species of begonia, the unique reds of the hybrids have much the appearance of the blossoms of crab cactus.

In the way of an experiment the structure of the lathhouse itself gives plenty of atmosphere without overpowering sunlight in the open space between the pergola like ceiling on which the lianas climb and the real dome of the building. So that the aerial plants are free to climb with the tree like shrubs which the more compact growths develop at the cultural limit from the presence of well lighted sides of the building formed by an original chicken yard and corp with windows all around.

At a cost of \$35,000 the site was redeemed for a botanical garden by using the high fences of the poultry corral for protection from the ocean winds at Point Loma. Every feature of the natural ground has been used for some group of plants best suited to that particular spot and for free growth there is not the fault of the sometime overplanted conservatory. With a few ferns planted individually and somewhat isolated the whole interior has at once a graceful and pleasing effect.

A COUNTRY MOTHER'S PRAYER

(By June Frances Dale,
in Orchard and Farm)

I thank thee, oh Lord, for the green things, the living things that my babies shall know: for the sweet bosom of the earth that caresses their tiny feet; for the blue vault of the heavens, unsmirched with unclean smoke, that rewards their innocent, searching eyes. May the precious lessons that they shall learn of the flowers, the birds and the open fields remain ever in their hearts, oh Father, that they may know and believe in thee, even as I who have found thee here.—Amen.

WHERE DO YOU GET OFF?

If you Ride the Merry-Go-Round?

The man on the wooden horse is like the man who works week after week without saving money. He gets nowhere.

The one sure way to succeed is to save. You can't lose on savings put into War Savings Stamps and Treasury Savings Certificates. They are always worth more than you paid for them.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

In Our Elfin Woodlands

By RALPH W. SUMNER

During "Exposition" days, when planting was at full blast an order used to come into the nursery for a number of "Worse-than-Whiskey" in gallon cans. Had an officer of the law intercepted that order in the year 1920 he would have been hot on the trail to find out what kind of a new drink was that. Now we had growing in gallon cans ready for planting, a large quantity of *Solanum Warscewiczii* and to distinguish these from other *Solanums* the boys called them "Worse-than-Whiskey", as an easy way to get around a jaw-breaking Polish name. The point I wish to bring out is that a great many of our botanical names can be so associated with others in common use that they lose their dreaded appearance. Not that I would advocate using the substitute, except only as a suggestion to the right name.

I am highly in favor of using common names for our wild flowers, because it enables the busy man or woman, and the children, to get on speaking terms with the plants, whereas, to attempt hard botanical names would only discourage the beginner. But botanical names are best for they mean the same plant in every land, a common language, if you please. So I hope to encourage all my readers to use the universal names as fast as they can learn them. Use the system of association suggested above, or, better still, get a dictionary of botanical names* and with its help divide the difficult word into its root meaning. For example, there is a tiny plant that grows in the mountains by the name *Nemacladus ramosissimus* var. *montanus*, belonging to the *Lobelia* family, a real puzzle to remember and understood until you know what it means. The first part, *Nema*, means thread, the second, *cladus*, means stem. In this same connection the microscopic thread-like Eel-worm that is so destructive to potatoes is named *Nematode*. The second or specific name *ramosissimus* means very much branched, being the superlative of *rameus*, pertaining to a branch, and the last name or variety *montanus* means growing on the mountains. So translated the difficult appearing name changes into an interesting story something like this: "The stem and branches of this tiny plant are as

fine as thread and spread into a veritable network. Its home is in the mountains." Truly nothing hard about that. So when a hard botanical name presents itself, take the time to find out what it means, and you will often find gold nuggets for your pains of digging. If you only dig into one hard name a week, by next Spring when the wild flowers are at their best, you will have near half a hundred flowers in close acquaintance besides the ones already in your possession.

In connection with this study always learn the family name, for it brings added interest, and often a big surprise. For instance, some of you may take a ride out on Point Loma this month, and after you look at the beautiful view near the old lighthouse, prowl around in the brush and find a leafless, gray stemmed shrub, often covered with dichens and bearing small dull-colored flowers. It is *Euphorbia misera*, the specific name meaning miserable or sickly. Now for the surprise—this plant not only is of the same family as our wonderful Christmas flower, the *Poinsettia*, but is first cousin once removed.

At this time of year, July, when the annual wild flowers have mostly become a memory, it is a very appropriate time to study the shrubs that form our elfin woodlands. It is now that they grow most luxuriantly and it is their hey-day as much as April and May was the blooming time of grass and flowers.

It is a fact that Point Loma was once favored with an oak forest, but men of little forethought cut it into firewood. Are we, as a city, going to be wiser and take steps to preserve from fire and depredation that other legacy the past has given up, the "Torrey Pines?" A considerable has been said about the making of the north end of our city boundary into a welcome park. The owner of adjacent Torrey Pines property is only too glad to co-operate with the city in such an enterprise, and some day no doubt the public will urge it as a few individuals are now doing. It is said that properly laid out trails, a little fire-fighting paraphernalia, and a telephone would make safe from obliteration these pines, the only ones of their kind on the mainland, and in the world. Excellent suggestions have been given in the pages of past issues of "The Garden", both as to improving this natural park, and to planting of the highway which runs directly through it. But the thing that appeals most to every

*A good book of this sort is "Dictionary of Botanical Names," by Geo. Frederick Zimmer, E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, Publishers.

lover of wild plant growth, after the pines themselves, is the elfin-woods, and their associated wild flowers, its geographical situation, and its topography. A number of years ago, a friend and one who has "boosted" the Torrey Pines Park project ever since, camped with the writer a day and a night on this most interesting and beautiful spot. To the north and east lowlands and hills presented a scene of color and form beyond describing, to the west breezes brought the tang of the sea, and the sound of surf from the beach below. That night its murmuring song blended with the music of a clear night sky, Vega touched the chords of heaven's lyre, and we slept. Greatly refreshed the next morning we explored to our heart's content. Ravines run toward the ocean, gradually deepening, till they are abruptly ended by steep cliffs to the sands beneath. Picturesque, wind beaten "Torries" stand sturdily on the mesa points, and the old blue Pacific is always ready with a refreshing picture.

Of the flowering shrubs, probably the "Bush Poppy" (*Dendromecon rigidum*) receives more comment than any other. Its large bright yellow flowers at once bespeak themselves of the poppy family, but the narrow sharp pointed leaves are more those of willow than poppy. In the early summer these bright wholesome looking shrubs are a cheer to the traveler, and when the new Torrey Pines Park is completed what a royal combination would they make with such companions as "Mexican Slippery Elm" (*Fremontia Mexicana*), recently so graphically described by a much beloved "Garden" writer, and the queenly "Matilija Poppy" (*Romneya coulteri*). The small uniquely lobed leaves, and golden flowers of the "Fremontia" contrasting sharply with the slashed bluish green leaves, and large white flowers of the "Romneya". Such plants as these thrive on practically no water at all and could be grown perfectly at the "Torrey Pines" if planted out of the direct wind, say behind a group of *Rhus laurinas*, or on the lee of a knoll or ravine slope.

The ravines in this section are remarkable for the large size shrubs they grow. In fact, the whole mesa is blanketed with a very thick growth of elfinwoods, most of which are common to our southland. There is one, however, while not rare still it carries considerable interest because of its family connection. It is known as *Cneoridium* (pronounced neridium) dumosum, and belongs in the same family with the orange, lemon and other citrus fruits. Its leaves and bark are full of oil glands, and exude a heavy but not unpleasant odor. The rigid, rather slender branches bear numerous opposite twigs whose tips are closely clothed with narrow leaves about an inch long. The numerous small white flow-

ers are quite noticeable in the early spring. It only has about two other wild cousins in California, one of which grows on the desert side of the mountains and may be seen at Mountain Springs. It is practically leafless and resembles "Spanish Broom" (*Spartium junceum*) in appearance, but not in texture, for the desert shrub has conditions to face that require a very hard surface and woody heart. It goes by the name *Thamnosma montanum*, translated meaning "shrub of the mountains." Its cousin, mentioned above, *Cneoridium* comes from a Greek word meaning nettle and its specific name *dumosum* means bushy. Nettle doesn't apply very well, but bushy it is.

That these two hard favored shrubs should be in the same family with our cultivated orange seems strange, indeed, but such is the case.

If this talk has appeared to ramble all over and through our Elfin Woodlands please agree that it is just such ramble over trail and off of it that gives the well known eyesparkle to those who love and court nature's great out of doors. Let me explain with the words of Aileen Higgins:

"Some people love four careful walls—
And some love out-of-doors.
When just a raindrop falls
The indoor people watch behind a window pane
They are so afraid of weather out-of-doors—
These chimney corner folk,
They like to walk on floors.
The ground and grass do not feel right
Beneath their house-taught feet,
And when at times they venture out
They think what people they will meet,
And never see the wonder-world at all.
It is not hard to tell
The ones who love the out-of-doors.
A joy they would not sell
For any gold smiles in their eyes."

COLUMBINE

Spring in cleft of the wayside steep,
And saucily nodding, flughing deep,
With her airy tropic bells aglow,—
Bold and careless, yet wondrous light,
And swung into poise on the stony height,
Like a challenge flung to the world below!
Skirting the rocks at the forest edge
With a running flame from ledge to ledge,
Or swating deeper in shadowy glooms,
A smouldering fire in her dusky blooms;
Bronzed and molded by wind and sun,
Maddening, gladdening every one
With a gypsy beauty full and fine,—
A health to the crimson columbine!

—Elaine Goodale.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

The August Gardens

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN

By Walter Birch.

This is a good deal more the season of taking care of growing vegetables than adding extensively to the list. Although the nights are gradually growing longer, the evaporation at this time of year is very great, so that thorough irrigation and careful cultivation is the order of the day. By careful cultivation, I mean using your judgment in the way you cultivate around deep rooting plants and shallow rooting plants, also plants just well started and plants in a thrifty state of growth. You can very easily do more harm than good in sacrificing small and much needed rootlets of vegetables, flowers and shrubs by want of care in cultivation. September is a good month to get in a few potatoes to mature before Xmas, and strange to say, there are some good seed potatoes on the market at the present time, both White Rose and the Great Divide. The latter is very similar to the White Rose, is about a week later in maturing, but is a larger producer than the White Rose. It has been raised extensively in San Bernardino County, where it is highly valued and should do equally well here.

Put in a few more hills of sweet corn and beans, Golden Bantam and Oregon Evergreen, and Canadian Wonder and Ventura Wonder Wax are good varieties to try.

The time is also good for setting out Danish Ballhead Cabbage plants and sow some Dry Weather or Snowball Cauliflower seed for your winter and spring supply of cauliflower.

Do not neglect the insect pests on your maturing vegetables. A thorough application now of such remedies as Black Leaf 40 for aphids, Corona Dry Arsenate of Lead on leaf eating insects and Bordeaux Mixture for tomato rot, etc., may make the difference between success and failure.

THE OLD-FASHIONED ROSE

They ain't no style about 'em,
And they're sorto' pale and faded,
Yit the doorway here, without 'em,
Would be lonesomer, and shaded
With a good 'eal blacker shadder
Than the morning-glories makes,
And the sunshine would look sadder
Fer their good old-fashion' sakes.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

THE FLOWER GARDEN

By Mary Mathews.

The August garden work that was done last month can be carried on through this month, that is keeping your borders free of weeds, the soil well stirred and plenty of water given,—a good spraying overhead late in the evening is especially fine for most things,—all faded flowers and seed pods removed. I once heard an eastern woman say her great objection to the San Diego Flora was that we did not clean our geraniums. Where you wish to save seed of some very choice plant or something that promises to be different and better than the type, the plant should be marked out and only the best flowers be allowed to form seeds.

With many perennials the only way to get an increase in stock is by slips or root division, as they rarely produce fertile seeds. Grasses and bamboos can be divided this month. Where clumps are well established a hand full of nitrate and copious waterings will be beneficial.

Bougainvilleas can be pruned now, violet beds gone over, all weeds taken out and some good fertilizer given.

Any plants that show indications of leaf spot should be taken out and burned. Pansy seeds can go in the flats—do not let them dry out during the germinating period, covering with newspaper or an old gunny sack. Pansies should have thorough cultivation at all times, as they strongly object to weeds and packed soil. As soon as through blooming take cuttings from the Pelargoniums (Lady Washington Geraniums),—also Marguerites.

Many advise separating the Shasta daisy as soon as the full blooming period is past. Shastas for several seasons have been scarce in our gardens, but this year they are fine and abundant everywhere. I saw a fine border of them last week out in Normal Heights, probably twenty-five feet long. Back of them was the golden Coreopsis Lanceolata,—and all through them was growing the so-called "Mexican parsley"—coriander, really. This the owner told me was an accident, as it came up in the bed, and liking its feathery green they left it—not knowing what it was. It served the purpose in blending the white and gold admirably.

Another fine thing seen this week was a large clump of the Agapanthus Alba. The

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

blue grows freely but the white is rarely seen. These heads of bloom were large and well filled out,—very striking and decorative. Even at this season there are many unusual and beautiful things to be seen if the garden visitor will just make a round. Often they will be found in very unexpected spots.

Continue to plant seeds of perennials for next year's bloom,—stocks for winter blooming. Cosmos can be put in at once for late fall blooming and will often fill a gap where there is a scarcity of flowers.

Watsonias, Freesias, Alliums and Oxalis can all be lifted now, divided and put back. Little bulblets of any of these should be put in a reserve bed,—a very small space will hold hundreds of them,—and they can be much better cared for in this way.

Dahlias that are being grown for the show will require your very best efforts in the way of watering, disbudding, etc.—Chrysanthemums, that is the florist's type, seem to be ousted at present by the Dahlia and Zinnia. In Mission Cliff Gardens hundreds of both of these have been planted for fall blooming, but no "mums". And, if in the gardens, do take a look at the Cinerarias seeded under the palms, thousands of them,—and the majority of the catalogs describe them as being greenhouse annuals.

The last of this month, put in winter sweet peas, Calendulas, Nasturtiums and poppies for winter flowers.

Fall catalogs will be coming soon. Study them and decide what you want to add to your bulb garden and if your local florist does not carry them, send in your order early. A very feeble effort was made last year in the way of a bulb show, just a beginning—maybe ere long we can have a "really truly one".

No change to be made in Orchid Quarantine

The Federal Horticultural Board has decided that no modification of Quarantine No. 37, with regard to orchid importation, is warranted at this time. As a result of a general discussion of the orchid situation in connection with the Detroit meeting of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists in August, 1919, it was suggested by the chairman of the Federal Horticultural Board that if those interested in orchids in the United States, both as to the importers and as to orchid growers or propagators, would endeavor to harmonize their interests, which seemed to be more or less conflicting, and present the board with a program which these interests had agreed upon as most desirable and necessary for the development of orchid production in this country, the board

would be very glad to consider their recommendations, and if such recommendations seemed to be reasonable and well founded to put them into operation so far as might be practicable. An effort was made on the part of these interests to meet this requirement, but without much success. It seemed, nevertheless, desirable to give an opportunity for a full discussion of the subject, and, therefore, a conference was held at the Department of Agriculture, February 10, 1920.

This conference brought together the principal orchid importers and orchid growers of the United States, and the needs of this industry from the production and other standpoints were fully discussed.

As a basis for this discussion the principle which governed in the drafting and promulgation of Quarantine No. 37 was pointed out by the board, namely, that inasmuch as any importation of plants carries some risk of bringing in new and probably dangerous plant diseases and insects, such importations should be limited to those classes of nursery stock and other plants for propagation which are determined to be absolutely necessary to the horticultural, floricultural, and forestry needs of the United States, and that on this principle the question of orchid importations would have to be decided on the determination of this factor of necessity.

The discussion which followed developed the cleavage already indicated, nor were these two conflicting interests able to come to any agreement. The orchid producers contended that the restrictions on the importation of orchids under Quarantine No. 37 were necessary and desirable and were not hurtful in any way to the development of the orchid industry in this country, but, on the other hand, would be distinctly helpful to such development, and, further, that the needs of the country could be met by some production from existing stocks and by importations already provided for in Quarantine No. 37 of the necessary propagating material not now available. On the other hand, the orchid importers, who have hitherto been bringing in wild orchids in considerable quantities from South America, the Philippines, or elsewhere, objected very strenuously to the restrictions on their business and the elimination of this source of profit and contended that such importations were necessary at the present time for the maintenance and development of orchid production in America. No new and specific reasons for this contention, however, were advanced, and in the end there was a general agreement on the part of practically all of the persons who participated in the discussion that the production of orchids from seed, either of species or by hybridization, was entirely feasible and practicable, the

Continued on page 8

THE JULY MEETING

The regular monthly meeting of the Association was held on July 20th at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Naylor, on Oregon street.

There seemed to be some difficulty on the part of some of our members to locate our host and hostess, but all who were persistent enough to continue the search for this rather unfamiliar street were more than repaid for their efforts. The Secretary, for one, wished she had the command of many more superlatives, in which to express herself, than her vocabulary contained. How any two humans can accomplish so much unless they eliminate slumber entirely is quite beyond her comprehension.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Gorton, the president.

The minutes of the meeting held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest White, when lath houses were under discussion, were read and approved, and a short report of the annual meeting was given.

Mrs. Snyder gave an account of the wild flower exhibit which was held at Wildwood Glen, near Descanso. Miss Griscom's place is very attractive. It is situated on the new highway about two miles this side of Descanso. Her arrangement of about one hundred varieties was extremely artistic and each specimen was labeled. Those camping in the vicinity assisted Miss Griscom in collecting specimens. There were magazine articles and books on display which were at the disposal of all who cared to study the subject of our wild flowers. This annual exhibit is a splendid idea and much interest was shown as many attended from San Diego as well as from the surrounding country.

The home of Miss Griscom is unique and well worth inspection. She has built several small cottages for rent. She, herself, perches in a tree. She has her bed arranged among the branches, ascends by means of a ladder drawing this up after her so that she feels quite secluded and secure.

Mr. Gorton made the announcement that a program committee would be appointed to arrange for the subjects which will be dealt with during the coming year.

A membership and social committee will also be formed to welcome new members.

The subject of cacti and other succulents proved very interesting indeed. Many a plant was included in this list which we little dreamed of in our philosophy, such as the Sedums and Echeverias and Mesembryanthemums. It is a relief to know just where to place this latter family with its strange name which one is so proud of having mastered the first time it glibly falls from one's lips.

Miss Sessions gave a very instructive talk

on cacti. I am sure no one present realized before how many varieties there are that may be grown for their beauty. Many of the Phyllocactus have no spines. The plants in themselves are pleasing even when not enhanced by their pink, white or red blossoms. A fine specimen of this cactus was taken from the Naylor lath house to illustrate Miss Session's remarks. She had brought several specimens with her,—including a blossom of the Night Blooming Cereus, Spachianus. This blossom bestows its beauty upon the world only for a night. Those who have been favored with the sight of a great number of these waxen blooms, glowing in the darkness or touched by the moonlight, will hold this as a treasured memory. The writer had the good fortune of seeing a hedge in flower in Honolulu and their delicious perfume penetrated the atmosphere for a long distance. As Miss Sessions will have an article later on in this magazine dealing with cacti, I will not encroach further upon her subject.

Mr. Blochman, who has recently been to Mexico, talked on the cacti growth which came under his observation. He touched on many varieties which he had seen, and spoke particularly of the Ocotilla or Fouquiereria splendens. This is perhaps the most noticeable growth on the Mojave desert. The stems are very tall, growing close at the base and branching outward. The blossoms appear at the tips and are of a feathery texture and of a brilliant red hue. The stems are covered with spines which makes it extremely unpleasant for the motorist who may wish to pluck the alluring plumes.

Mr. Blochman mentioned the commercial aspects of the cactus. The spines are used for Victor needles; there is a cleaning powder manufactured called "Saniclean", which is said to be superior to Bon Ami, as well as a cactus shampoo. The fibre of the cactus is used for the production of paper, and the juice may be made into a syrup which has the sweetness of honey.

At the close of the meeting we repaired to the lath house and back yard.

It is a joy to see such a profusion of growth as there is in this lath house. Each individual plant seems to attempt to outdo its neighbor in order to show its gratitude for the care bestowed upon it by its owners. A number of fine specimens of maidenhair fern should have special mention.

Then there are unique features, such as a table at the root of a fig tree at which Mr. and Mrs. Naylor frequently breakfast. The leaves and fruit of this tree grow above the lath, and one wonders how the figs are secured.

The backyard contains all manner of

things, such as strawberries, blackberries, six guava bushes, two orange trees, a lemon tree, an apricot, a pear, a loquat, and an avocado.

I would advise anyone who is interested in intensive and successful gardening to make a visit to the Naylor's in order to see what wonders may be accomplished on a lot 50 by 125 feet.

LEDA KLAUBER.

NO CHANGE TO BE MADE IN ORCHID QUARANTINE

Continued from page 6

group of importers, however, still contending that the importation of orchids should be continued pending adequate development of such home production.

It appeared, therefore, that the only thing to be considered by the board was the time factor, and from the information presented it did not appeal to the board that this factor was of vital importance in view of the showing of large available stocks now in this country, together with the progress which had already been made in the growing of orchids from seed. It was believed that the future needs of the industry, therefore, could be met under existing conditions and under the provisions of Quarantine No. 37 for the importation of any stocks necessary for the introduction of new varieties and for the supplying of propagating material not now available in the United States.

After a full consideration of all the representations made at the conference, the board has decided that no new or valid reasons had been brought forward to warrant any modification at this time of Quarantine No. 37 with respect to orchid importations.

"Economy is near to the keystone of character and success. A boy that is taught to save his money will rarely be a bad man or a failure. The man who saves will rise in his trade or profession steadily; this is inevitable."—Gladstone.

—BUY W. S. S.—

"Aye, there's the rub," you think when you dream of Aladdin's slaves. Aladdin never had slaves half so powerful as the man who has savings. Begin today with War Savings Stamps, "always worth more than they cost you."

—BUY W. S. S.—

Every time you stick a War Savings Stamp on your card you are mailing money to yourself. When they mature you will know what "Getting money from home" feels like.

—BUY W. S. S.—

FORGOTTEN FLOWER GARDENS

By Bronte A. Reynolds.

Editor State Dept. of Agriculture.

"Iram, indeed, is gone with all his rose—
* * * * *

And many a garden by the water blows."

Somewhere in some neglected corner of a California flower garden may be the descendant of a rose, whose ancestor lent perfume of the court of Haroun Al Raschid. Like the almond and peach, the rose may have reached Spain from Arabia in the gardens of the Moors, and later coming into Mexico with the Conquistadors, found its journey's end in a Mission garden of Baja California.

Early chroniclers used the expression, "The flower gardens were gay with roses", and tradition has it that the favorite was a fragrant variety which the Spanish called "the Castilian rose". As late as thirty years ago this rose could still be found in a few old gardens in the South of California.

Among the many flowers which graced the early Mission and ranch gardens, we are told, were varieties of pinks, sweet-peas, hollyhocks, and nasturtiums, the latter brought from Mexico, and "white lilies", whose ancestry seems to be in doubt.

Today the old gardens, like the old tenants, have passed away. They and their sayings are now only a memory. But if we close the eyes and listen, we may hear the silver note of a bell in the distance blend with the chant of the Mission Indians as their pack-laden animals pass on between the hills. And from some forgotten garden is wafted the perfume of a rose—can it be the old Castilian rose?

And kindly night gently drapes the twilight robe and Alta and Baja California sleep the sleep with their brothers of the elder days.

"Full of sweet dreams

And rest,

And quiet breezes."

Don't Be Worried-

with ants. Phone us and we will be pleased to call and explain the Alderman System which has been so successfully used for four years.

Care by season or month

ROBERTS CO.

Office 3232 Third Street
Phone Hillcrest 2393.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

FLOWERS OF ALL NATIONS

By G. R. Gorton.

National flowers are like Topsy—they just come. Apparently it is not more possible for a nation to arbitrarily chose its floral emblem, without the prestige of tradition and sentiment, than it is for some one to write a national anthem for the United States, that we will accept—and sing. The United States is too youthful, perhaps, to have established a national flower by tradition, and has instead, not one, but many floral emblems, one for each of thirty-eight of the states. Attempts have been made from time to time to officially choose a national flower. As near as could be determined the Goldenrod seemed to be most favored. Probably we shall have to wait until some event of note attaches to some flower the proper sentimental value which shall endear it to us as no arbitrary enactment possibly could.

China has lost, together with many other beautiful things of art, a complete floral language which it once possessed. We cannot help hoping that some one may discover some tablets or plates, or whatever they might be on, so that this language might be restored to the world. China, however, still retains the narcissus as its national emblem.

The lotus, as the sacred flower of Egypt probably stands in the place of a national flower. It is, of course, used for ornamentation of temple doors and walls—sometimes painted, sometimes carved thereon, and the Egyptian deity, Osiris, is usually portrayed crowned with this flower.

The lotus is also the sacred flower of India, one of the many beautiful things of the religion of the "poor, benighted Hindu" being the belief that it was in the bosom of this flower that Brahma was born.

Japan has chosen the lotus as the symbol of purity, but uses the Chrysanthemum as a governmental symbol, except on the personal seals of the Mikado's family, where for some reason the Paulownia tree is used.

Once the most conspicuous of nations, Greece, has for its emblem the most modest of flowers, the use of the violet dating from the time when Athens was termed "the city of the violet crown".

The Iris (fleur-de-lis) became the flower of France when Louis VII chose it as his badge upon setting out on his crusade to the Holy Land. Unsuccessful attempts to change to some other emblems have been made—notably when Napoleon I became Emperor the bee became the French symbol, but was almost as short lived as the bee itself and the lily was restored. After Napoleon was "in-

terned" at Elba, the Bonapartists in France adopted the violet, signifying "to return in spring", but the Little Corporal didn't, and the violet failed to supersede the fleur-de-lis.

An apparently trivial circumstance marked the adoption of the blue cornflower, the "Kaiserblume", as the German national flower. When Louise, the "queen mother" of William I was forced to take shelter in the outskirts of Berlin, while the army of Napoleon occupied the city, to pacify her children, who were crying from cold and hunger, she gathered cornflowers from the fields and wove them into garlands. From that date henceforth this flower has been the Teutonic emblem.

Even in days of internal dissension in England, there was one thing that both contending houses had in common, and that was the floral emblem. Though differing in color, the insignia of both York and Lancaster was the rose. When the wars ceased, and the houses were united—the rose—the (the Tudor rose) was still the national emblem—with no color specified.

After Moorish dominion was removed, Ferdinand and Isabella chose the pomegranate as the emblem of Spain.

Scotland's choice of the thistle, we will recall, harks back to the stormy times of 1010, —during the reign of Malcolm II, when Scotland was invaded by the Danes, who having removed their shoes that they might steal upon their enemies unawares, approached the Scottish stronghold under cover of the night. Expecting, that as usual, the moat surrounding the castle was filled with water, they plunged in to swim across, only to find that instead of water, the moat had been filled with thistles by the canny Scots, who were aroused by the cries of the unhappy Danes. The attacking party was vanquished, and the thistle forthwith found its place as the national emblem.

Probably the tradition surrounding the adoption of the Shamrock by Ireland is the best known of all; how the good St. Patrick was preaching the doctrine of the Trinity, and his congregation was a bit skeptical as to how there could be three Gods and yet one, until he plucked the shamrock (*Trifolium repens* var. *minima*),—but who wants to call it that) from those growing at his feet and showed the incredulous ones its three leaves as a "token".

Like all Welsh traditions, the one concerning the adoption of the leek is very old, dating back to St. David's day—March 1st,

540 A. D., when the Welsh were to march against the English army and the Welsh soldiers stuck leeks in their caps as a badge of identification. The victory was to the army of Wales, and so the leek became the emblem of the Welsh people.

AMERICANIZATION OF THE EASTER LILY

That the Americanization of the Easter lily is entirely practicable—a fact which eventually may make florists wholly independent of foreign bulb growers—has been demonstrated by the work of the United States Department of Agriculture horticulturists at the department's experimental farm, Arlington, Va. Just now several hundred plants are coming into bloom. They have been grown from seed produced on the farm instead of from bulbs imported from Japan or Bermuda, as is the practice of American florists. At the present time approximately \$250,000 is commercially expended each year importing Easter lily bulbs.

Not only are the agricultural department's lily plants a thoroughly American product, but the manner of growing them brings them to flower in approximately 15 or 18 months, whereas, foreign grown bulbs usually require three years to produce. This shortening of the growing period before flowering not only saves much time but also lessens opportunity for the bulbs to become infected with disease, thereby materially reducing the risk of the grower.

Some of the plants now in bloom at Arlington have grown from bulbs which had been discarded after they had flowered once, showing that the florist's practice of throwing away such bulbs is not always to be followed. Another feature of the experiments has been to grow some of the Easter lilies outdoors, whereas florists have commonly thought this an unsafe practice as far north as Washington. It has been found that Easter lily bulbs will winterkill in the Gulf Coast States while surviving outdoors in the colder regions. The usual mildness of the extreme south produces top growth which is killed when a sudden drop in temperature occurs, whereas the normal cold further north keeps the bulbs dormant.

Methods for Florist to Follows

The Federal horticulturists point out that the florist may follow any one of four different programs in producing all-American Easter lilies. One of these is to begin by making pollinations at Easter. This will give ripe seed the following June, which, if planted early in August, will produce plants ready for 2-inch pots in January and 4-inch pots in March or April. If these plants are well handled they will show scattering flowers the

following June. All the progeny, whether flowered or not, can be tried for four to six weeks during August and September. Then, during the winter months, 10 to 25 per cent of the most promising ones can be forced to bloom for the following Easter.

The second method of procedure is to defer the planting of seed from August, the date indicated above, until about January 1. It will then germinate in about half the time. The seedlings will be ready for 2-inch pots in March, and as soon as the danger of frost is past they can be put in open ground six inches apart each way, in beds. With suitable fertility and moisture scattering blossoms will begin to appear in July and flowering will continue until frosts. Those which have not blossomed before frost can be potted from the field and their growth continued to flowering in pots. Those which have blossomed in the field can be potted and forced the same way as imported bulbs.

October Digging Possible

The third way consists in digging up and drying all the seedlings early in October instead of letting them stand until frost, as indicated in the previous paragraph. After they are dry they can be planted outdoors again about November 1, with a good dressing of well-rotted manure after the ground freezes. These bulbs should remain in the ground until the following September and then be potted up for winter forcing. The smallest of these and the stem bulblets should be held until November, when they should be planted outdoors again to continue the propagation.

The fourth method recommended by Federal horticulturists makes the grower independent of the greenhouse, the chief advantage being that it shortens the time of bringing the plants into bloom. The seed secured in the manner indicated above can be sown in a cold frame in the autumn, and then transplanted and spaced after it has made sufficient growth in the spring. Few if any of these plants will flower the first year. In the autumn they can be dug up and dried off, and then reset about November 1. A good percentage should be large enough to force after the second year's growth, and all of them after the third year's growth. The investigators are inclined to favor the second method of procedure indicated above.

Before selling your Liberty bonds, consult your banker.

"The Beauty which old Greece or Rome
Sung, painted, wrought, lies here at home;

We need but eye and ear

In all our daily walks to trace

The outlines of incarnate grace,

The hymns of gods to hear."

HOT WATER DISINFECTS SOIL

The need of a simple, practical method for disinfecting small quantities of soil in which to grow healthy seedlings for home garden planting, now made more emphatic because of the great expansion of tomato and other club work, has prompted the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture to obtain more accurate data on the effectiveness of hot water as a means of ridding soil of the root-knot nematode, and certain parasitic fungi usually associated with root troubles. By means of a large number of tests it was found that an application of boiling water at the rate of 7 gallons per cubic foot of soil in shallow benches, practically eliminated the parasites. Applying this method to the needs of boys' and girls' garden club work, where the size of the seed-box or flat commonly used is 14 by 30 by 3 inches, 4½ gallons of boiling water would be necessary to disinfect the soil in such a flat.

In all cases a marked increase in the percentage of germination and in the size and vigor of plants grown in the treated soil was observed. Substantially the same method of killing plant parasites in the soil has been used with some success in certain vegetable green houses; but the department's experiments serve to determine accurately the temperatures required and also the necessary quantities of hot water. The root-knot nematode can be eliminated from the soil contained in a 4-inch pot by submerging it for 5 minutes in water brought to a temperature of 208 degrees Fahrenheit. In 8-inch pots the organisms are killed by an application of boiling water at the rate of about 3 quarts to a pot.

RESTORING FRAGRANCE OF FLOWERS

A writer in the "Indianapolis News" describes an interesting process by which it is said to be possible to restore fragrance in flowers. It is based on the theory that the perfume disappears as the starch content of petals is exhausted. The process consists of placing the flower in a solution of sugar, whereupon the formation of starch and the consequent emission of fragrance will be resumed.

STUDYING INSECT KILLERS

The development of methods for the manufacture of cheaper and better chemical compounds to kill insects and fungi which destroy large quantities of fruits and vegetables each year is the object of experimental work recently undertaken by specialists in the insecticide and fungicide laboratory of the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture.

The high cost of copper, which is an essen-

tial ingredient of the fungicide known as "Bordeaux mixture", has led to experiments to determine whether a Bordeaux mixture can not be prepared which will be more effective for each unit of copper present than as unusually prepared, thus resulting in a saving of this expensive constituent of the Bordeaux mixture.

Studies also will be made of the manufacture of Paris green, lead arsenate, and other compounds of arsenic. No systematic study of all the compounds of arsenic that might be useful in spraying has been made, and it is thought probable that such a systematic study will lead either to the development of cheaper sprays, because the constituent elements are cheaper, or to sprays that are more effective than the sprays now used.

Nicotine as an insecticide will be studied with a view of developing possible substitutes for it, since there are a number of compounds which resemble nicotine in chemical and toxic properties. It is hoped to develop something that will be cheaper and even more effective than nicotine. A study will also be made of the best and cheapest methods of extracting nicotine from tobacco products on the farm. Compounds of lime, sulphur, and other compounds which may be used as insecticides and

Couldn't Be Better

TOAST made on an Electric Toaster right at the table as you want it has a warm deliciousness and crispy goodness that will be a new sensation to your palate. Besides, making toast on an Electric Toaster is much quicker, cleaner and easier than any other method.

•••••

San Diego Consolidated Gas and Electric Company

935 Sixth Street

Home 4119

Sunset Main 64

H. M. Byllesby & Company
Engineers-Managers, Chicago

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

The California Garden

G. R. Gorton, Editor
Office, 945 Seventh St., San Diego, Cal.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

The San Diego Floral Association

Main Office, Point Loma, California

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

G. R. Gorton, President
Mrs. Mary A. Greer, Vice-President
Wm. P. Brothers, Treasurer
Miss Leda Klauber, Secretary
F. L. Hieatt,

Miss Mary Mathews, Miss K. O. Sessions

Entered as second-class matter December 8, 1910, at the Post office at Point Loma, California, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

California Garden is on the list of publications authorized by the San Diego Retail Merchants Association.

Subscription, \$1.00 per year

ADVERTISING RATES

One Page	\$10.00	Half Page	\$5.00
Quarter Page	2.50	Eighth Page	1.50

Advertising Copy should be in by the 20th of each Month

Elite Printing Co. 945 7th St., San Diego

Floral Association Meetings

The Floral Association meets regularly on the third Tuesday evening of each month at the homes mentioned below.

All persons interested in gardening are welcome at these meetings.

August—Mrs. W. L. Frevert, 3535 First street. Subject: "California Wild Flowers."

fungicides will be investigated.

Commercial methods of preparing insecticides and fungicides will be studied under practical conditions of preparation with a view of developing cheaper and more effective methods for manufacturing them.

The efficiency of the insecticides developed and the question of whether or not they are injurious to growing fruits and vegetables will be determined by field experiments conducted by the Bureau of Entomology, Plant Industry, and Chemistry.

A method for preparing a commercial grade of calcium arsenate has been worked out and a patent obtained for the process. The patent has been dedicated to the public, and any manufacturer may use it. The results of the investigation and a description of the process for preparing calcium arsenate have been published in Department Bulletin 750, which may be obtained upon application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

QUERY CORNER.

Q. What causes the die back on my peach twigs?

A. Probably a physiological condition, due to unfavorable climatic conditions in the spring. No remedy.

Q. Would you advise pruning apricots now, rather than when dormant?

A. Summer pruning of apricots is sometimes resorted to in the hotter interior localities, where the tree makes a very prolific vegetation growth, but probably in the coast regions it would be as well to prune at the time when other deciduous fruits are ordinarily pruned.

Q. Where are Burbank's experimental gardens?

A. Santa Rosa, Calif.

PLANT EXCHANGE

Mr. W. H. Lawrence, 3036 L, has cactus plants to exchange for other species.

Mrs. Mary A. Greer, 2972 First Street, has plants of the Chenille grass (*Eulalia* Sps.) to dispose of.

—BUY W. S. S.—

Earn all you can. Spend a little less. Put the money margin in W. S. S.

—BUY W. S. S.—

The FLOWER SHOP



Cut Flowers
Floral Designs

Miss Rainford

1115 Fourth St.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

DEPARTMENTIZED SERVICE

INTERESTED—HELPFUL—PERSONAL SERVICE

(Commercial ∴ Savings ∴ Trust)
Safe Deposit ∴ Bond

Southern Trust & Commerce Bank

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS

FOURTH AND BROADWAY

WE WISH TO ANNOUNCE

To our friends and customers that this coming Season we will carry a LARGE STOCK of Imported and Domestic Flowering Bulbs of the HIGHEST QUALITY, and ask them to see Our Stock and get our prices before placing their orders elsewhere.

Harris Seed Company

"The Seed Service Store"

909 Sixth Street, near E

The Elite Printing Company

Nine Forty-Five Seventh Street

San Diego, California

Phone, Main 584

Particular
Printers

Wizard FERTILIZER, a wizard in action, a giant in strength, quickly available, odorless and lasting. The best and the cheapest fertilizer on the market. Sold in 2-lb. cartons and 25-lb. bags. For lawns, flowers, trees, shrubs and vegetables.

Choice Kentucky Blue Grass and White Clover Seed for Lawns

NEARPASS SEED COMPANY

M. C. WAID

522 Sixth St., San Diego

T. A. YOUNG

"For Success—Buy the Best"

If—

IF your Kodak pictures mean more to you than scraps of paper—

IF they are records of happy occasions, comradeship and delights of nature—

IF they are to you things of beauty and a joy forever—

Then, by all means, have them finished in
Taylortone

We cannot describe or explain it here, but some day you'll be grateful for this suggestion

Kodak finishing done for the
present and future—

WORK that LASTS

Harold A. Taylor
Company

1139 Sixth Street, San Diego

A LONG LINE, AND NO SLACK WILL LAND FINANCIAL SAFETY

The man who invented the lever and the screw declared he could land a whale on a horsehair if the hair was long enough.

You can land the prize of an assured, prosperous, financial future on the strong, tested line of Government Securities, and War Savings stamps, if your line is long enough.

Liberty Bonds and Government Savings Securities are as strong as the Nation itself. Hold and buy more.